



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

should prove of value both as a careful compilation and as a much-needed source of information on the subject of taxation.

C. LINN SEILER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Enock, C. R. *Mexico.* Pp. xxxvi, 362. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909.

This book on Mexico, its ancient and modern civilization, history and political conditions, topography and natural resources, industries and general development, marks a distinct advance over the author's work, "The Andes and the Amazon." While not attempting a detailed presentation of the history of Mexico, nor an exhaustive description of its political and social institutions, the author has given us an exceedingly readable summary of the historical development of the country, and has supplemented this with a vivid description of life in the rural districts and urban centers.

In his study of social conditions Mr. Enock has made a distinct contribution to the subject. His descriptions show clearly how difficult it is to appreciate the point of view of a people whose history, traditions and racial antecedents are totally different from our own. In many cases the author has wisely contented himself with a mere description of what he has seen without any attempt at interpretation.

In his final chapter the author makes some acute observations on the relation of the United States to the Latin-American countries. He points out that the Monroe Doctrine, which was at first looked upon as a guarantee of Latin-American independence, is now viewed with some distrust, as an attempt on the part of the United States to govern the destinies of her sister republics. He shows how misunderstandings have often arisen not caused by any desire on the part of the United States to dominate her neighbors, but by reason of unfortunately worded despatches and state documents, which to the Latin-American mind create the impression of aggressiveness and ulterior designs of domination.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Enock will further pursue his studies of the Latin-American republics, as his works offer a happy combination of the best type of guide-book and introduction to the study of Latin-American social and political conditions.

L. S. ROWE.

University of Pennsylvania.

Fagan, J. O. *Labor and the Railroads.* Pp. 164. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

The thought presented in Mr. Fagan's "Confessions of a Railroad Signalman" has been further elaborated and more fully enforced by citation of concrete instances in this later volume. The author's contention is that railway accidents are due to a lax enforcement of rules governing the